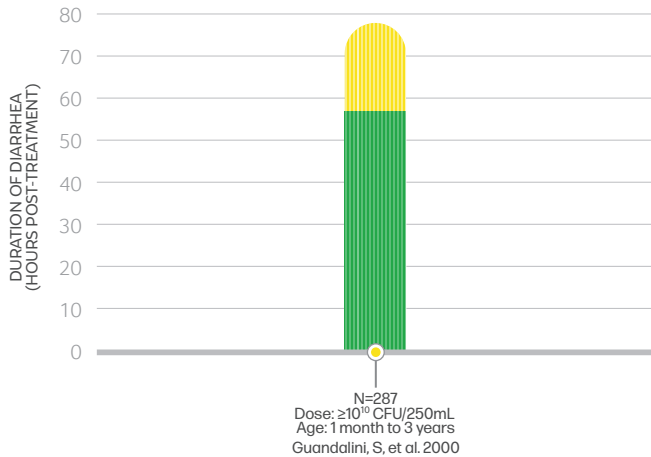


CLINICAL DATA: Evidence-Based Probiotic Strain for Your Youngest Patients*

L. rhamnosus GG Provides Digestive & Immune Benefits*

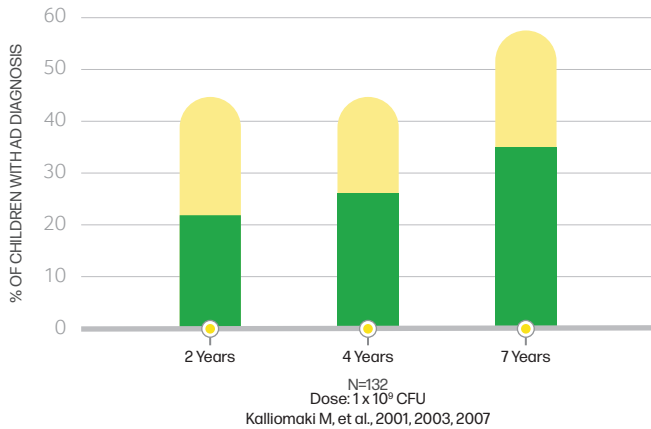
L. rhamnosus GG Significantly Reduces Duration of Rotavirus-Associated Diarrhea in Children



In a multicenter double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, *L. rhamnosus* GG reduced the duration of acute infectious diarrhea, including rotavirus-associated diarrhea, a common and serious infection in children¹

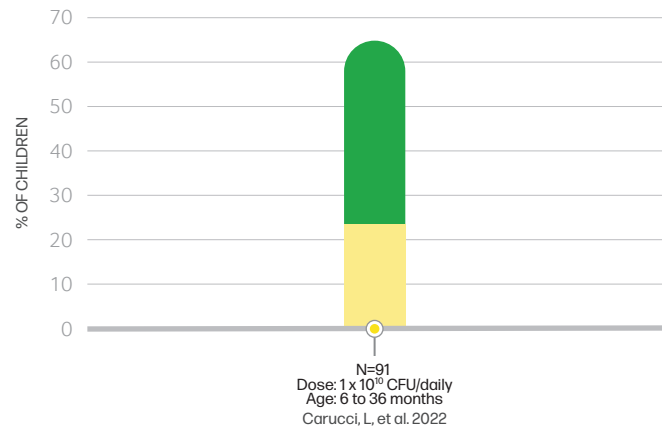
L. rhamnosus GG Aids in the Prevention & Management of Atopic Dermatitis

L. rhamnosus GG Reduces Risk of Atopic Dermatitis



L. rhamnosus GG was given prenatally to mothers who met high risk criteria for allergy followed by postnatal administration to their infants. The frequency of eczema in the probiotic group was half that of the placebo group² The children were then followed for seven years, and the results consistently showed a reduction in incidence.²⁻⁴

L. rhamnosus GG Elicits Therapeutic Effects in Children with Atopic Dermatitis



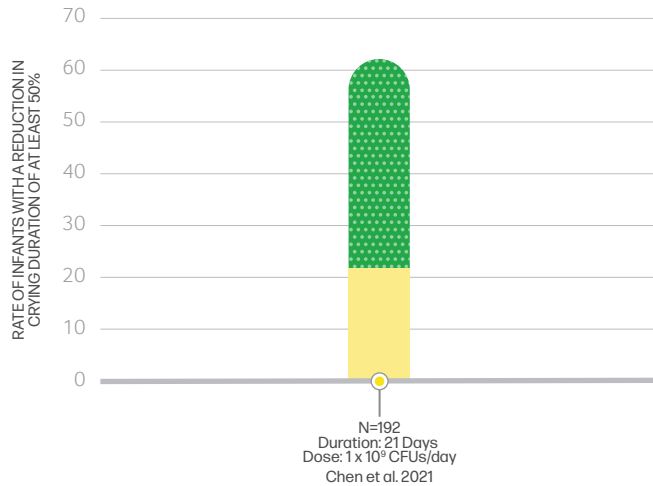
Reduction in eczema severity was measured by the minimum clinically important difference (MCID) of ≥ 8.7 points on the SCORAD index. A significantly higher rate of children in the *L. rhamnosus* GG intervention group achieved the MCID. Those receiving the probiotic also demonstrated more days without rescue medications and significantly improved quality-of-life scores. Clinical improvements corresponded to a positive modulation of the microbiome and an increase in the short-chain fatty acid, butyrate.⁵



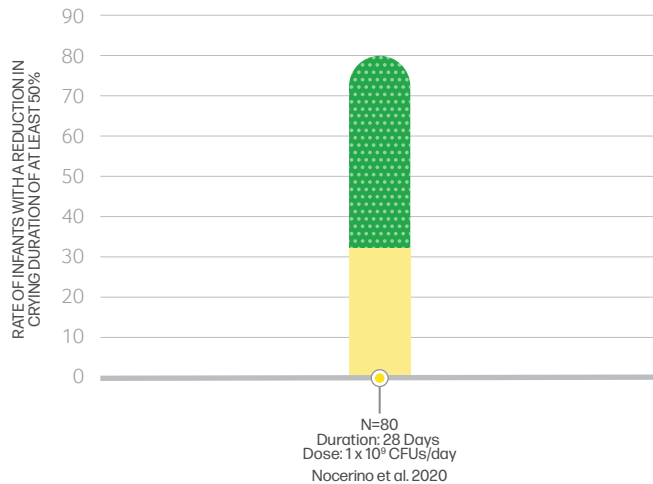
CLINICAL DATA: Evidence-Based Probiotic Strain for Your Youngest Patients*

B. lactis, BB-12® in Infant Colic*

B. lactis, BB-12® Significantly Reduced Crying Duration in RCTs



B. lactis, BB-12® is effective for the management of infant colic. Supplementation was shown to significantly reduce crying/fussing time by at least 50% and increase mean daily sleep duration.⁶



Infants receiving supplemental B. lactis, BB-12® had an increased abundance of bifidobacteria as compared to infants receiving a placebo, and this was significantly correlated with reduced crying time.⁷



Vitamin D is an essential nutrient for skeletal growth which occurs most rapidly during the baby's first year.⁸ Exclusively breastfed infants receive <20% of the DRI of Vitamin D from breast milk.⁹

Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) is a long-chain omega-3 fatty acid that is most concentrated in the brain and eyes. As a structural component of cell membranes, DHA is a critical nutrient for infant vision and neurodevelopment.¹⁰

Human Milk Oligosaccharides (HMOs) are unique prebiotics found in breast milk. HMOs fuel beneficial microbes, support short-chain fatty acid production, protect the gut barrier, inhibit pathogen adhesion, and modulate immune response.¹¹

References: 1. Guandalini S, Pensabene L, Zikri MA, et al. Lactobacillus GG administered in oral rehydration solution to children with acute diarrhea: a multicenter European trial. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr.* Jan 2000;30(1):54-60. 2. Kalliomaki M, Salminen S, Arvilommi H, Kero P, Koskinen P, Isolauri E. Probiotics in primary prevention of atopic disease: a randomised placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet.* Apr 7 2001;357(9262):1076-9. 3. Kalliomaki M, Salminen S, Poussa T, Arvilommi H, Isolauri E. Probiotics and prevention of atopic disease: 4-year follow-up of a randomised placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet.* May 31 2003;361(9372):1899-71. 4. Kalliomaki M, Salminen S, Poussa T, Isolauri E. Probiotics during the first 7 years of life: a cumulative risk reduction of eczema in a randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* Apr 2007;119(4):1019-21. 5. Carucci L, Nocerino R, Paparo L, et al. Therapeutic effects elicited by the probiotic Lactocaseibacillus rhamnosus GG in children with atopic dermatitis. The results of the ProPAD trial. *Pediatr Allergy Immunol.* Aug 2022;33(8):e13836. 6. Chen K, Zhang G, Xie H, et al. Efficacy of Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis, BB-12(R) on infant colic - a randomised, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study. *Benef Microbes.* Nov 16 2021;12(6):531-540. 7. Nocerino R, De Filippis F, Cecere G, et al. The therapeutic efficacy of Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis BB-12(R) in infant colic: A randomised, double blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther.* Jan 2020;51(1):110-120. 8. Koo W, Wolcott N. Vitamin D and skeletal growth and development. *Curr Osteoporos Rep.* Sep 2013;11(3):189-93. 9. vieth Streyms S, Hojskov CS, Moller LK, et al. Vitamin D content in human breast milk: a 9-mo follow-up study. *Am J Clin Nutr.* Jan 2016;103(1):107-14. 10. Mun JG, Leggett LL, Ikotte CJ, Mitmesser SH. Choline and DHA in Maternal and Infant Nutrition: Synergistic Implications in Brain and Eye Health. *Nutrients.* May 21 2019;11(5) 11. Plaza-Diaz J, Fontana L, Gal A. Human Milk Oligosaccharides and Immune System Development. *Nutrients.* Aug 8 2018;10(8)

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